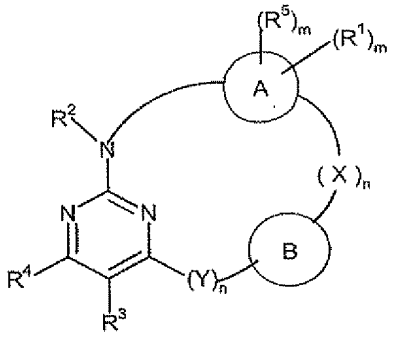
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) Compounds of formula I



(I),

in which

A stands for phenylene or thiophenylene,

B stands for a bond or for C_1-C_{12}-alkylene, C_2-C_{12}-alkenylene, C_2-C_{12}-alkinylene, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylene, or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, halogen, cyano, nitro, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkinyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-hydroxyalkyl,

$-(CH_2)_pSO_3R^8$, or with the group $-NR^8R^9$, $-NR^8COR^9$, $-NR^8CSR^9$, $-NR^8SOR^9$, $-NR^8SO_2R^9$, $-NR^8CONR^8R^9$, $-NR^8COOR^9$, $-NR^8C(NH)NR^9R^{10}$, $-NR^8CSNR^9R^{10}$, $-NR^8SONR^9R^{10}$,

$-NR^8SO_2NR^9R^{10}$, $-COR^8$, $-CSR^8$, $-S(O)R^8$, $-S(O)_2R^8$,

$-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$, $-SO_3R^8$, $-CO_2R^8$, $-CONR^8R^9$, $-CSNR^8R^9$, $-SR^8$ or

$-CR^8(OH)-R^9$,

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen, sulfur or

for the group $-NR^{11}-$, $-NR^{11}(CH_2)-$, $-NR^{11}O-$, $-ONR^{11}-$, $=CR^6R^7$, =C=O, =C=S,

=SO, $=SO_2$, $-C(O)O-$, $-OC(O)-$, $-S(O)O-$, $-OS(O)-$, $-S(O)_2O-$,

$-OS(O)_2-$, $-CONR^8-$, $-N(COR^8)-$, $-N(COOR^8)-$, $-N(CONR^8R^9)-$, $-NR^8CO-$,

$-OCONR^8-$, $-NR^8C(O)O-$, $-CSNR^8-$, $-NR^8CS-$, $-OCSNR^8-$, $-NR^8CSO-$,

$-SONR^8-$, $-NR^8SO-$, $-SO_2NR^8-$, $-S(O)_2N(COR^8)-$, $-NR^8SO_2-$,

$-NR^8CONR^9-$, $-NR^8CSNR^9-$, $-NR^8SONR^9-$, $-NR^8SO_2NR^9-$,

$-NR^8C(O)NR^9-$ or $-NR^8C(S)NR^9-$,

R^1 and R^5, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,

hydroxy, halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6- alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkinyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, the group $-C_1$-C_6-alkyloxy-C_1-C_6-alkyloxy, $-(CH_2)_pPO_3(R^{10})_2$, $-NR^8R^9$, $-NR^8COR^9$, $-NR^8CSR^9$,

$-NR^8SOR^9$, $-NR^8SO_2R^9$, $-NR^8CONR^9R^{10}$, $-NR^8COOR^9$,

$-NR^8C(NH)NR^9R^{10}$, $-NR^8CSNR^9R^{10}$, $-NR^8SONR^9R^{10}$, $-NR^8SO_2NR^9R^{10}$, $-COR^8$,

$-CSR^8$, $-S(O)R^8$, $-S(O)(NH)R^8$, $-S(O)_2R^8$, $-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$, $-S(O)_2N=CH-NR^8R^9$,

$-SO_3R^8$, $-CO_2H$, $-CO_2R^8$, $-CONR^8R^9$, $-CSNR^8R^9$,

$-SR^8$ or $-CR^8(OH)-R^9$, or for C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, ~~C_1-C_{10}-alkylene,~~ C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, ~~C_2-C_{10}-alkenylene~~, C_2-C_{10}-alkinyl ~~C_2-C_{10}-alkinylene~~,

or C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl ~~C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkylene~~, that is substituted in one or more

places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, halogen, phenyl or with the group $-NR^3R^4$, and the phenyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_{12}-aryl, and

$-(CH_2)_p$-C_3-C_{18}-heteroaryl itself optionally can be substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with halogen, hydroxy, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, or with the group $-CF_3$ or $-OCF_3$;

R^2 stands for hydrogen or C_1-C_{10}-alkyl,

R^3 stands for hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, halo-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkinyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, amino, $-NH-(CH_2)_p$-C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-hydroxyalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy-C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy-C_1-C_6-alkoxy-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-NHC_1$-C_6-alkyl, $-N(C_1$-C_6-alkyl$)_2$, $-SO(C_1$-C_6-alkyl$)$, $-SO_2(C_1$-C_6-alkyl$)$, C_1-C_6-alkanoyl, $-CONR^8R^9$, $-COR^{10}$, C_1-C_6-alkylOAc, carboxy, or for the group $-NR^8R^9$, or for C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkinyl, or C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, that is substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, amino, cyano, C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-NH-(CH_2)_p$-C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-hydroxyalkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkinyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy-C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy-C_1-C_6-alkoxy-C_1-C_6-alkyl, $-NHC_1$-C_6-alkyl, $-N(C_1$-C_6-alkyl$)_2$, $-SO(C_1$-C_6-alkyl$)$, $-SO_2(C_1$-C_6-alkyl$)$, C_1-C_6-alkanoyl, $-CONR^8R^9$, $-COR^{10}$, C_1-C_6-alkylOAc, carboxy, $-(CH_2)_pPO_3(R^{10})_2$ or with the group $-NR^8R^9$,

R^4 stands for hydrogen, halogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl,

R^6, R^7, R^8,

R^9, R^{10}

and R^{11}, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for

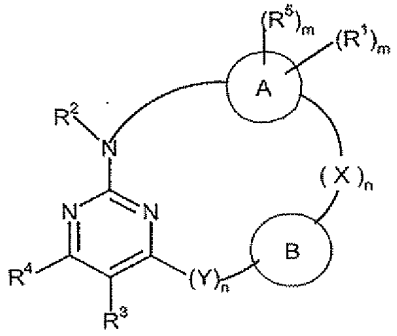
C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkinyl, C_3-C_{10}-cycloalkyl,

m stands for 0 to 8, and

n and p stand for 0 to 6, or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently Amended) Compounds of formula (I),



in which

A stands for phenylene or thiophenylene,

B stands for a bond or for C_1-C_{12}-alkylene, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylene or phenylene or thiophenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-hydroxyalkyl or $-(CH_2)_pSO_3R^8$,

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen or for the

group -NR^{11}-, -$NR^{11}(CH_2)$-, -$CONR^8$-, -SO_2NR^8- or -NR^8CONR^9-,

R^1 and R^5, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, halogen, nitro, C_1-C_6-alkyl, or for –NR^8R^9, -C_1-C_6-alkyloxy-C_1-C_6-alkyloxy or --$S(O)_2NR^8R^9$,

R^2 stands for hydrogen,

R^3 stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl or -$CONR^8R^9$,

R^4 stands for hydrogen,

R^8,

R^9

and R^{11}, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for C_1-C_{10}-alkyl,

n stands for 0 to 6,

m stands for 0 to 4, and

p stands for 0 to 6,

or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

4. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I), according to claim 3, in which

A stands for phenylene,

B stands for a bond or for C_1-C_{12}-alkylene, cyclohexylene or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-hydroxyalkyl or -$(CH_2)SO_3R^8$,

X stands for oxygen or for the group -$CONR^8$-, -SO_2NR^8- or -NR^8CONR^9-,

Y stands for oxygen or for the group -NR^{11}-,

R^1 and R^5, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, amino, halogen, nitro, C_1-C_6-alkyl, or for the group –NR^8R^9, -C_1-C_6-alkyloxy- C_1-C_6-alkyloxy or –$S(O)_2NR^8R^9$,

R^2 stands for hydrogen,

R^3 stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, or -$CONR^8R^9$,

R^4 stands for hydrogen,

R^8, R^9 and R^{11}, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for methyl or isobutyl,

m stands for 0 to 4, and

p stands for 0 to 6,

as well as isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers, and salts thereof.

5. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I), according to claim 3, in which

A stands for phenylene,

B stands for a bond or for C_1-C_{12}-alkylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, C_1-C_6-hydroxyalkyl or -$(CH_2)SO_3R^8$,

X stands for oxygen or for the group -SO_2NR^8- or -NR^8CONR^9-,

Y stands for the group -NR^{11}-,

R^1 and R^5, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen, amino, halogen, nitro or for the group $-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$,

R^2 stands for hydrogen,

R^3 stands for halogen or cyano,

R^4 stands for hydrogen,

R^8, R^9 and R^{11} in each case stand for hydrogen, and

m stands for 0 to 4,

or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

6. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (I), according to claim 3, in which

A stands for thiophenylene,

B stands for a bond or for C_1-C_{12}-alkylene,

X stands for the group $-SO_2NR^8-$,

Y stands for the group $-NR^{11}-$,

R^3 stands for halogen,

R^1, R^2, R^4, R^5,

R^8, R^9 and R^{11} in each case stand for hydrogen,

m stands for 0 to 2,

or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

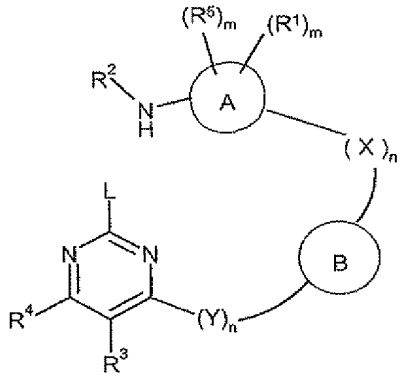
7. (Cancelled)

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously Presented) Process for the production of the compounds of

formula I according to claim 1, wherein either

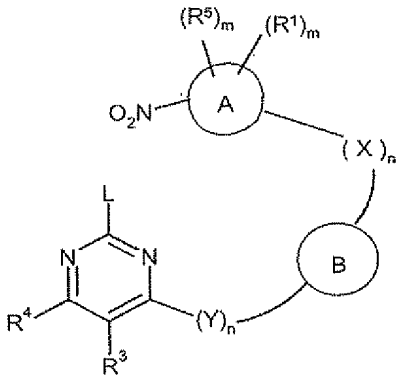
a) compounds of formula VIII



(VIII)

in which R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, X, Y, A, B, m and n have the meanings that are indicated in formula I, and L stands for a leaving group, are cyclized with a an acid to compounds of formula I, or

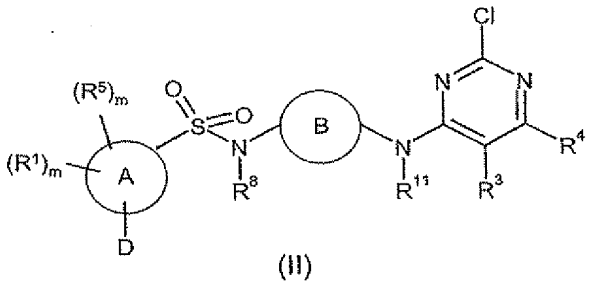
b) the acyclic precursors of formula (IX)



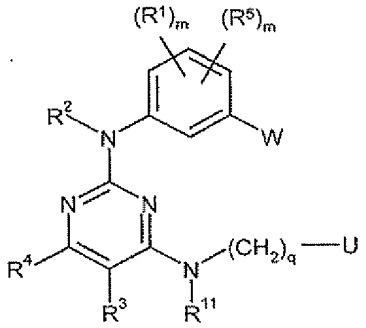
(IX)

in which R^1, R^3, R^4, R^5, X, Y, A, B, m and n have the meanings that are indicated in formula I, and L stands for a leaving group, are first reduced to amine in a solvent and a reducing agent at 0°C until reflux takes place and then the intermediately formed amine is cyclized to the compounds of formula I.

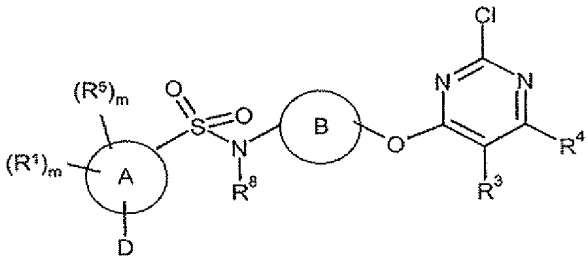
10. (Previously Presented) Compounds according to claim 3, of formula (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI) or (VII)



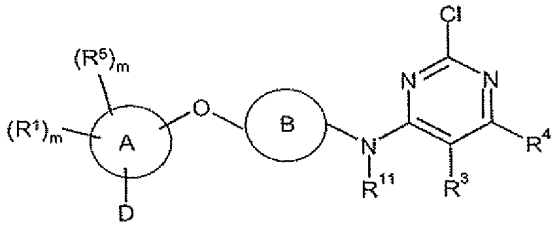
(II)



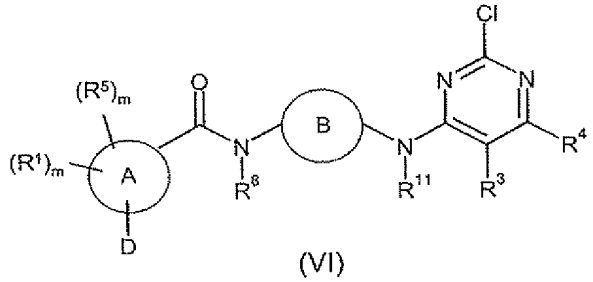
(III)



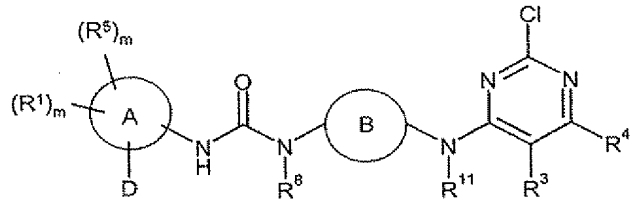
(IV)



(V)



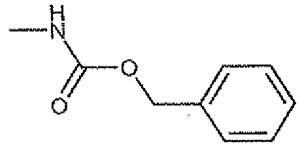
(VI)



oder (VII)

[or]

in which D stands for $-NH_2$, NAc or $-NO_2$, q stands for 1 to 12, U stands for group –OH, -CO_2H, -CO_2-C1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2Cl, -SO_2F, -SO_3H or



(= -NHZ)

and W stands for the group –OH –OH, -CO_2H, -CO_2-C1-C_6-alkyl, -SO_2Cl, -SO_2F or -SO_3H,

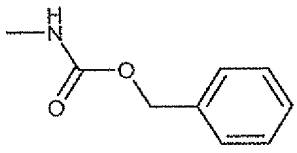
or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof .

11. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI) or (VII) according to claim 10, in which

A stands for phenylene or thiophenylene, and

D stands for $-NH_2$, -NAc or $-NO_2$, q stands for 1 to 12,

U stands for the group –OH, $-CO_2H$, $-CO_2$-C1-C_6-Alkyl, $-SO_2Cl$, $-SO_2F$, $-SO_3H$ or



(= -NHZ) and

W stands for the group –OH –OH, $-CO_2H$, $-CO_2$-C1-C_6-alkyl, $-SO_2Cl$, $-SO_2F$ or $-SO_3H$,

or isomers, diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.

12. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of cancer, as solid tumors, tumor or metastasis growth, Kaposi's sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease or leukemia, comprising administering to a host in need thereof a compound of formula I according to claim 1.

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one compound according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising compound according to claim 3 and suitable formulation substances and vehicles.

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Cancelled)

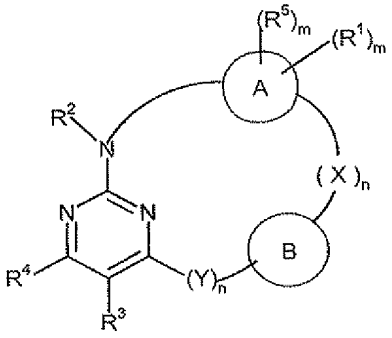
20. (Cancelled)

21. (Cancelled)

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Previously Presented) Compounds of formula I



(I),

in which

A stands for phenylene or thiophenylene,

B stands for C_1-C_{12}-alkylene, C_3-C_8-cycloalkylene, or phenylene that is optionally substituted in one or more places in the same way or differently with hydroxy, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-hydroxyalkyl, or $-(CH_2)_pSO_3R^8$,

X and Y, in each case independently of one another, stand for oxygen, sulfur or for the group $-NR^{11}-$, $-NR^{11}(CH_2)-$, $-CONR^8-$, $-SO_2NR^8-$, $-S(O)_2N(COR^8)-$, $-NR^8SO_2-$, or $-NR^8CONR^9-$,

R^1 and R^5, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen,

halogen, nitro, C_1-C_6-alkyl or for the group $-C_1$-C_6-alkyloxy-C_1-C_6-alkyloxy,

$-NR^8R^9$, $-NR^8COR^9$, $-S(O)_2NR^8R^9$, $-S(O)_2N{=}CH\text{-}NR^8R^9$,

$-CO_2H$, $-CO_2R^8$, $-CONR^8R^9$,

R^2 stands for hydrogen,

R^3 stands for hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, $-CONR^8R^9$,

R^4 stands for hydrogen,

R^6, R^7, R^8,

R^9, R^{10}

and R^{11}, in each case independently of one another, stand for hydrogen or for

C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, $-N(C_1$-C_6-alkyl$)_2$, or $-SO(C_1$-C_6-alkyl),

m stands for 0 to 8,

p stands for 0 to 6, and

n stands for 1

or diastereomers, enantiomers or salts thereof.